A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia: of *the commodities there found and to be rayſed, as well marchantable, as others for victuall, building and other neceſſarie vſes for thoſe that are and ſhalbe the planters there; and of the nature and manners of the naturall inhabitants*: Diſcouered by the *Engliſh Colony there ſeated by* Sir Richard Greinuile *Knight in the* yeere 1585. which remained vnder the gouernment of Raſe Lane Eſquier, *one of her Maieſties Equieres, during the ſpace of twelue monethes*: at the ſpeciall charge and direction of the Honourable SIR WALTER RALEIGH Knight, Lord Warden of the ſtanneries; who therein hath beene fauoured and authoriſed by her Maieſtie and her letters patents:

Directed to the Aduenturers, Fauourers, *and Welwillers of the action, for the inhabiting and planting there:*

By *Thomas Hariot*; ſeruant to the abouenamed *Sir Walter, a member of the Colony, and there imployed in diſcouering.*

Imprinted at London 1588.

AMORE ET VIRTVTE.

Rafe Lane one of her Maiesties *Equieres and Gouernour of the Colony in Virginia* aboue mentioned for the time there *resident. To the gentle Reader, wisheth all happines in the Lord.*

ALbeit (Gentle Reader) the credite of the reports in this treatise contained, can little be furthered by the testimonie of one as my selfe, through affection iudged partiall, though without desert: Neuertheless forsomuch as I haue beene requested by some my particular friends, who conceiue more rightly of me, to deliuer freely my knowledge of the same; not onely for the satisfying of them, but also for the true enformation of anie other whosoeuer, that comes not with a preiudicate minde to the reading thereof: Thus much vpon my credit I am to affirme: that things vniuersally are so truely set downe in this treatise by the author therof, an Actor in the Colony & a man no lesse for his honesty

then learning commendable: as that I dare boldely auouch it may very well passe with the credit of truth euen amongst the most true relatiõs of this age. Which as for mine own part I am readie any way with my word to acknowledge, so also (of the certaintie thereof assured by mine owne experience) with this my publike assertion, I doe affirme the same.

Farewell in the Lorde.

¶ To the Aduenturers, Fauourers, *and Welwillers of the enterprise for the inhabiting and planting in* Virginia.

SInce the first vndertaking by Sir Walter Raleigh to deale in the action of discouering of that Countrey which is now called and known by the name of *Virginia*, many voyages hauing bin thither made at sundrie times to his great charge; as first in the yeere 1584, and afterwardes in the yeeres 1585, 1586, and now of late this last yeare of 1587: There haue bin diuers and variable reportes with some slaunderous and shamefull speeches bruited abroade by many that returned from thence. Especially of that discouery which was made by the Colony transported by Sir Richard Greinuile in the yeare 1585, being of all the others the most principal and as yet of most effect, the time of their abode in the countrey beeing a whole yeare, when as in the other voyage before they staied but sixe weekes; and the others after were onelie for supply and transportation, nothing more being discouered then had been before. Which reports haue not done a litle wrong to ma-

ny that otherwiſe would haue alſo fauoured & aduentured in the action, to the honour and benefite of our nation, beſides the particular profite and credite which would redound to them ſelues the dealers therein; as I hope by the ſequele of euents to the ſhame of thoſe that haue auouched the contrary ſhalbe manifeſt: if you the aduenturers, fauourers, and welwillers do but either encreaſe in number, or in opinion continue, or hauing bin doubtfull renewe your good liking and furtherance to deale therein according to the worthineſſe thereof alreadye found and as you ſhall vnderſtand hereafter to be requiſite. Touching which woorthines through cauſe of the diuerſitie of relations and reportes, manye of your opinions coulde not bee firme, nor the mindes of ſome that are well diſpoſed, bee ſetled in any certaintie.

I haue therefore thought it good beeing one that haue beene in the diſcouerie and in dealing with the naturall inhabitantes ſpecially imploied; and hauing therefore ſeene and knowne more then the ordinarie: to imparte ſo much vnto you of the fruites of our labours, as that you may knowe howe iniuriouſly the enterpriſe is ſlaundered. And that in publike manner at this preſent chiefelie for two reſpectes.

Firſt that ſome of you which are yet ignorant or doubtfull of the ſtate thereof, may ſee that there is ſuffieient cauſe why the cheefe enterpriſer with the fauour of her Maieſtie, notwithſtanding ſuche reportes; hath not onelie ſince continued the action by ſending into the countrey againe, and replanting this laſt yeere a new Colony; but is alſo readie, according as the times and meanes will affoorde, to follow and proſecute the ſame.

Second-

Secondly, that you ſeeing and knowing the continuance of the action by the view hereof you may generally know & learne what the countrey is, & thervpon conſider how your dealing therein if it proceede, may returne you profit and gaine; bee it either by inhabiting & planting or otherwiſe in furthering thereof.

And leaſt that the ſubſtance of my relation ſhould be doubtful vnto you, as of others by reaſon of their diuerſitie: I will firſt open the cauſe in a few wordes wherefore they are ſo different; referring my ſelfe to your fauourable conſtructions, and to be adiudged of as by good conſideration you ſhall finde cauſe.

Of our companie that returned ſome for their miſdemenour and ill dealing in the countrey, haue beene there worthily puniſhed; who by reaſon of their badde natures, haue maliciouſly not onelie ſpoken ill of their Gouernours; but for their ſakes ſlaundered the countrie it ſelfe. The like alſo haue thoſe done which were of their conſort.

Some beeing ignorant of the ſtate thereof, notwithſtanding ſince their returne amongeſt their friendes and acquaintance and alſo others, eſpecially if they were in companie where they might not be gainesaide; woulde ſeeme to knowe ſo much as no men more; and make no men ſo great trauailers as themſelues. They ſtood ſo much as it maie ſeeme vppon their credite and reputation that hauing been a twelue moneth in the countrey, it woulde haue beene a great diſgrace vnto them as they thought, if they coulde not haue ſaide much whether it were true or falſe. Of which ſome haue ſpoken of more then euer they ſaw or otherwiſe knew to bee there; otherſome haue not bin aſhamed to make abſolute deniall of that which although not by them, yet by others

is moſt certainely and there plentifully knowne. And otherſome make difficulties of thoſe things they haue no ſkill of.

The cauſe of their ignorance was, in that they were of that many that were neuer out of the Iland where wee were ſeated, or not farre, or at the leaſtwiſe in few places els, during the time of our aboade in the countrey; or of that many that after golde and ſiluer was not ſo ſoone found, as it was by them looked for, had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies; or of that many which had little vnderſtanding, leſſe diſcretion, and more tongue then was needfull or requiſite.

Some alſo were of a nice bringing vp, only in cities or townes, or ſuch as neuer (as I may ſay) had ſeene the world before. Becauſe there were not to bee found any Engliſh cities, nor ſuch faire houſes, nor at their owne wiſh any of their olde accuſtomed daintie food, nor any ſoft beds of downe or fethers; the countrey was to them miſerable, & their reports thereof according.

Becauſe my purpoſe was but in briefe to open the cauſe of the varietie of ſuch ſpeeches; the particularities of them, and of many enuious, malicious, and ſlanderous reports and deuiſes els, by our owne countrey men beſides; as trifles that are not worthy of wiſe men to bee thought vpon, I meane not to trouble you withall: but will paſſe to the commodities, the ſubſtance of that which I haue to make relation of vnto you.

The treatiſe whereof for your more readie view & eaſier vnderſtanding I will diuide into three ſpeciall parts. In the firſt I will make declaration of ſuch commodities there alreadie found or to be raiſed, which will not onely ſerue the ordinary turnes of you which are and ſhall bee the planters and inhabitants, but ſuch an ouerplus ſuffi-

ciently

ciently to bee yelded, or by men of skill to bee prouided, as by way of trafficke and exchaunge with our owne nation of England, will enrich your ſelues the prouiders; thoſe that ſhal deal with you; the enterpriſers in general; and greatly profit our owne countrey men, to ſupply thē with moſt things which heretofore they haue bene faine to prouide, either of ſtrangers or of our enemies : which commodities for diſtinction ſake, I call *Merchantable.*

In the ſecond, I will ſet downe all the commodities which wee know the countrey by our experience doeth yeld of it ſelfe for victuall, and ſuſtenance of mans life; ſuch as is vſually fed vpō by the inhabitants of the countrey, as alſo by vs during the time we were there.

In the laſt part I will make mention generally of ſuch other commodities beſides, as I am able to remember, and as I ſhall thinke behoofull for thoſe that ſhall inhabite, and plant there to knowe of; which ſpecially concerne building, as alſo ſome other neceſſary vſes : with a briefe deſcription of the nature and maners of the people of the countrey.

The firſt part of Marchantable *commodities.*

Silke of graſſe or graſſe Silke. There is a kind of graſſe in the countrey vppon the blades whereof there groweth very good ſilke in forme of a thin glittering ſkin to bee ſtript of. It groweth two foote and a halfe high or better : the blades are about two foot in length, and half inch broad. The like groweth in Perſia, which is in the ſelfe ſame climate as *Virginia*, of which very many of the

ſilke workes that come from thence into Europe are made. Hereof if it be planted and ordered as in Perſia, it cannot in reaſon be otherwiſe, but that there will riſe in ſhorte time great profite to the dealers therein; ſeeing there is ſo great vſe and vent thereof as well in our countrey as els where. And by the meanes of ſowing & planting it in good ground, it will be farre greater, better, and more plentifull then it is. Although notwithſtanding there is great ſtore thereof in many places of the countrey growing naturally and wilde. Which alſo by proof here in England, in making a piece of ſilke Grogran, we found to be excellent good.

Worme Silke: In manie of our iourneyes we found ſilke wormes fayre and great; as bigge as our ordinary walnuttes. Although it hath not beene our happe to haue found ſuch plentie as elſewhere to be in the countrey we haue heard of; yet ſeeing that the countrey doth naturally breede and nouriſh them, there is no doubt but if art be added in planting of mulbery trees and others fitte for them in commodious places, for their feeding and nouriſhing; and ſome of them carefully gathered and huſbanded in that ſort as by men of skill is knowne to be neceſſarie: there will riſe as great profite in time to the *Virginians*, as thereof doth now to the Perſians, Turkes, Italians and Spaniards.

Flaxe and Hempe: The trueth is that of Hempe and Flaxe there is no great ſtore in any one place together, by reaſon it is not planted but as the ſoile doth yeeld it of it ſelfe; and howſoeuer the leafe, and ſtemme or ſtalke doe differ from ours; the ſtuffe by the iudgemẽt of men of skill is altogether as good as ours. And if not, as further proofe ſhould finde otherwiſe; we haue that experience of the ſoile, as that there cannot bee ſhewed anie

reaſon

reaſon to the contrary, but that it will grow there excellent well; and by planting will be yeelded plentifully: ſeeing there is ſo much ground whereof ſome may well be applyed to ſuch purpoſes. What benefite heereof may growe in cordage and linnens who can not eaſily vnderſtand?

Allum: There is a veine of earth along the ſea coaſt for the ſpace of fourtie or fiftie miles, whereof by the iudgement of ſome that haue made triall heere in England, is made good *Allum*, of that kinde which is called *Roche Allum*. The richneſſe of ſuch a commoditie is ſo well knowne that I neede not to ſaye any thing thereof. The ſame earth doth alſo yeelde *White Copreſſe*, *Nitrum*, and *Alumen plumeum*, but nothing ſo plentifully as the common *Allum*; which be alſo of price and profitable.

Wapeih, a kinde of earth ſo called by the naturall inhabitants; very like to *terra Sigillata*: and hauing beene refined, it hath beene found by ſome of our Phiſitions and Chirurgeons to bee of the ſame kinde of vertue and more effectuall. The inhabitants vſe it very much for the cure of ſores and woundes: there is in diuers places great plentie, and in ſome places of a blewe ſort.

Pitch, *Tarre*, *Rozen*, and *Turpentine*: There are thoſe kindes of trees which yeelde them abundantly and great ſtore. In the very ſame Iland where wee were ſeated, being fifteene miles of length, and fiue or ſixe miles in breadth, there are fewe trees els but of the ſame kind; the whole Iland being full.

Saſſafras, called by the inhabitantes *Winauk*, a kinde of wood of moſt pleaſant and ſweete ſmel; and of moſt rare vertues in phiſick for the cure of many diſeaſes. It is foũd by experience to bee farre better and of more vſes then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vitæ*. For

the deſcription, the manner of vſing and the manifolde vertues thereof, I referre you to the booke of *Monardus*, tranſlated and entituled in Engliſh, *The ioyfull newes from the Weſt Indies*.

Cedar, a very ſweet wood & fine timber; wherof if neſts of cheſts be there made, or timber therof fitted for ſweet & fine bedſteads, tables, deskes, lutes, virginalles & many things elſe, (of which there hath beene proofe made already,) to make vp fraite with other principal commodities will yeeld profite.

Wine: There are two kinds of grapes that the ſoile doth yeeld naturally: the one is ſmall and ſowre of the ordinarie bigneſſe as ours in England: the other farre greater & of himſelfe luſhious ſweet. When they are planted and husbanded as they ought, a principall commoditie of wines by them may be raiſed.

Oyle: There are two ſortes of *Walnuttes* both holding oyle, but the one farre more plentifull then the other. When there are milles & other deuiſes for the purpoſe, a commodity of them may be raiſed becauſe there are infinite ſtore. There are alſo three ſeuerall kindes of *Berries* in the forme of Oke akornes, which alſo by the experience and vſe of the inhabitantes, wee finde to yeelde very good and ſweete oyle. Furthermore the *Beares* of the countrey are commonly very fatte, and in ſome places there are many: their fatneſſe becauſe it is ſo liquid, may well be termed oyle, and hath many ſpeciall vſes.

Furres: All along the Sea coaſt there are great ſtore of *Otters*, which beeyng taken by weares and other engines made for the purpoſe, will yeelde good profite. Wee hope alſo of *Marterne furres*, and make no doubt by the relation of the people but that in ſome places

of

of the countrey there are ſtore : although there were but two ſkinnes that came to our handes. *Luzarnes* alſo we haue vnderſtanding of, although for the time we ſaw none.

Deare ſkinnes dreſſed after the manner of *Chamoes* or vndreſſed are to be had of the naturall inhabitants thouſands yeerely by way of trafficke for trifles: and no more waſt or ſpoyle of Deare then is and hath beene ordinarily in time before.

Ciuet cattes : In our trauailes, there was founde one to haue beene killed by a ſaluage or inhabitant: and in an other place the ſmell where one or more had lately beene before : whereby we gather beſides then by the relation of the people that there are ſome in the countrey : good profite will riſe by them.

Iron : In two places of the countrey ſpecially, one about foureſcore and the other ſixe ſcore miles from the Fort or place where wee dwelt : wee founde neere the water ſide the ground to be rockie, which by the triall of a minerall man, was founde to holde yron richly. It is founde in manie places of the countrey elſe. I knowe nothing to the contrarie, but that it maie bee allowed for a good marchantable commoditie, conſidering there the ſmall charge for the labour and feeding of men : the infinite ſtore of wood: the want of wood and deereneſſe thereof in England : & the neceſſity of ballaſting of ſhippes.

Copper : A hundred and fiftie miles into the maine in two townes wee founde with the inhabitaunts diuerſe ſmall plates of copper, that had beene made as wee vnderſtood, by the inhabitantes that dwell farther into the countrey : where as they ſay are mountaines and

Riuers that yeelde alſo whyte graynes of Mettall, which is to bee deemed *Siluer*. For confirmation whereof at the time of our firſt arriuall in the Countrey, I ſawe with ſome others with mee, two ſmall peeces of ſiluer groſly beaten about the weight of a Teſtrone, hangyng in the eares of a *Wiroans* or *chiefe Lorde* that dwelt about foureſcore myles from vs; of whom thorowe enquiry, by the number of dayes and the way, I learned that it had come to his handes from the ſame place or neere, where I after vnderſtood the copper was made and the white graynes of mettall founde. The aforeſaide copper wee alſo founde by triall to holde ſiluer.

Pearle: Sometimes in feeding on muſcles wee founde ſome pearle; but it was our hap to meete with ragges, or of a pide colour; not hauing yet diſcouered thoſe places where wee hearde of better and more plentie. One of our companie; a man of skill in ſuch matters, had gathered together from among the ſauage people aboute fiue thouſande: of which number he choſe ſo many as made a fayre chaine, which for their likeneſſe and vniformitie in roundneſſe, orientneſſe, and pideneſſe of many excellent colours, with equalitie in greatneſſe, were verie fayre and rare; and had therefore beene preſented to her Maieſtie, had wee not by caſualtie and through extremity of a ſtorme, loſt them with many things els in comming away from the countrey.

Sweete Gummes of diuers kindes and many other Apothecary drugges of which wee will make ſpeciall mention, when wee ſhall receiue it from ſuch men of skill in that kynd, that in taking reaſonable paines

ſhall

ſhall diſcouer them more particularly then wee haue done; and than now I can make relation of, for want of the examples I had prouided and gathered, and are nowe loſt, with other thinges by cauſualtie before mentioned.

Dyes of diuers kindes: There is *Shoemake* well knowen, and vſed in England for blacke; the ſeede of an hearbe called *Wasewówr*; little ſmall rootes called *Cháppacor*; and the barke of the tree called by the inhabitaunts *Tangomòckomindge*: which Dies are for diuers ſortes of red: their goodneſſe for our Engliſh clothes remayne yet to be proued. The inhabitants vſe them onely for the dying of hayre; and colouring of their faces, and Mantles made of Deare skinnes; and alſo for the dying of Ruſhes to make artificiall workes withall in their Mattes and Baskettes; hauing no other thing beſides that they account of, apt to vſe them for. If they will not proue merchantable there is no doubt but the Planters there ſhall finde apte vſes for them, as alſo for other colours which wee knowe to be there.

Oade; a thing of ſo great vent and vſe amongſt Engliſh Diers, which cannot bee yeelded ſufficiently in our owne countrey for ſpare of ground; may bee planted in *Virginia*, there being ground enough. The grouth therof need not to be doubted, when as in the Ilandes of the Aſores it groweth plentifully, which is in the ſame climate. So likewiſe of *Madder*.

We carried thither *Suger canes* to plant which beeing not ſo well preſerued as was requiſit, & beſides the time of the yere being paſt for their ſetting when we arriued, wee could not make that prooſe of them as wee deſired.

Not-

Notwithstanding, seeing that they grow in the same climate, in the South part of Spaine and in Barbary, our hope in reason may yet cõtinue. So likewise for *Orenges*, and *Lemmons*: there may be planted also *Quinses*. Wherby may grow in reasonable time if the actiõ be diligently prosecuted, no small commodities in *Sugers*, *Suckets*, and *Marmalades*.

Many other commodities by planting may there also bee raised, which I leaue to your discret and gentle considerations: and many also bee there which yet we haue not discouered. Two more commodities of great value one of certaintie, and the other in hope, not to be planted, but there to be raised & in short time to be prouided and prepared, I might haue specified. So likewise of those commodities already set downe I might haue said more; as of the particular places where they are founde and best to be planted and prepared: by what meanes and in what reasonable space of time they might be raised to profit and in what proportion; but because others then welwillers might bee therewithall acquainted, not to the good of the action, I haue wittingly omitted them: knowing that to those that are well disposed I haue vttered, according to my promise and purpose, for this part sufficient.

The

The ſecond part of ſuche commodities as Virginia is knowne to yeelde for victuall and ſuſtenance of mans life, vſually fed vpon by the naturall inhabitants: as alſo by vs during the time of our aboad. And firſt of ſuch as are ſowed and huſbanded.

PAgatowr, a kinde of graine ſo called by the inhabitants; the ſame in the Weſt Indies is called *Mayze*: Engliſh men call it *Guinney wheate* or *Turkie wheate*, according to the names of the countreys from whence the like hath beene brought. The graine is about the bigneſſe of our ordinary Engliſh peaze and not much different in forme and ſhape: but of diuers colours: ſome white, ſome red, ſome yellow, and ſome blew. All of them yeelde a very white and ſweete flowre: beeing vſed according to his kinde it maketh a very good bread. Wee made of the ſame in the countrey ſome mault, whereof was brued as good ale as was to bee deſired. So likewiſe by the help of hops therof may bee made as good Beere. It is a graine of marueilous great increaſe; of a thouſand, fifteene hundred and ſome two thouſand fold. There are three ſortes, of which two are ripe in an eleuen and twelue weekes at the moſt: ſometimes in ten, after the time they are ſet, and are then of height in ſtalke about ſixe or ſeuen foote. The other ſort is ripe in fourteene, and is about ten foote high, of the ſtalkes ſome beare foure heads, ſome three, ſome one, and two: euery head containing fiue, ſixe, or ſeuen hundred graines within a fewe more or leſſe. Of theſe graines beſides bread, the inhabitants make victuall eyther

ther by parching them; or ſeething them whole vntill they be broken; or boyling the floure with water into a pappe.

Okindgier, called by vs *Beanes*, becauſe in greatneſſe & partly in ſhape they are like to the Beanes in England; ſauing that they are flatter, of more diuers colours, and ſome pide. The leafe alſo of the ſtemme is much different. In taſte they are altogether as good as our Engliſh peaze.

Wickonzówr, called by vs *Peaze*, in reſpect of the beanes for diſtinctiõ ſake, becauſe they are much leſſe; although in forme they little differ; but in goodneſſe of taſt much, & are far better then our Engliſh peaze. Both the beanes and peaze are ripe in tenne weekes after they are ſet. They make them victuall either by boyling them all to pieces into a broth; or boiling them whole vntill they bee ſoft and beginne to breake as is vſed in England, eyther by themſelues or mixtly together: Sometime they mingle of the wheate with them. Sometime alſo beeing whole ſodden, they bruſe or pound them in a morter, & thereof make loaues or lumps of dowiſhe bread, which they vſe to eat for varietie.

Macócqwer, according to their ſeuerall formes called by vs, *Pompions*, *Mellions*, and *Gourdes*, becauſe they are of the like formes as thoſe kindes in England. In *Virginia* ſuch of ſeuerall formes are of one taſte and very good, and do alſo ſpring from one ſeed. There are of two ſorts; one is ripe in the ſpace of a moneth, and the other in two moneths.

There is an hearbe which in Dutch is called *Melden*. Some of thoſe that I deſcribe it vnto, take it to be a kinde of Orage; it groweth about foure or fiue foote high: of the ſeede thereof they make a thicke broth, and pottage

of a

of a very good taſte: of the ſtalke by burning into aſhes they make a kinde of ſalt earth, wherewithall many vſe ſometimes to ſeaſon their brothes; other ſalte they knowe not. Wee our ſelues vſed the leaues alſo for pot-hearbes.

There is alſo another great hearbe in forme of a Marigolde, about ſixe foote in height; the head with the floure is a ſpanne in breadth. Some take it to bee *Planta Solis*: of the ſeedes heereof they make both a kinde of bread and broth.

All the aforeſaide commodities for victuall are ſet or ſowed, ſometimes in groundes a part and ſeuerally by thēſelues; but for the moſt part together in one ground mixtly: the manner thereof with the dreſſing and preparing of the ground, becauſe I will note vnto you the fertilitie of the ſoile; I thinke good briefly to deſcribe.

The ground they neuer fatten with mucke, dounge or any other thing; neither plow nor digge it as we in England, but onely prepare it in ſort as followeth. A fewe daies before they ſowe or ſet, the men with wooden inſtruments, made almoſt in forme of mattockes or hoes with long handles; the women with ſhort peckers or parers, becauſe they vſe them ſitting, of a foote long and about fiue inches in breadth: doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to rayſe vp the weedes, graſſe, & old ſtubbes of corne ſtalkes with their rootes. The which after a day or twoes drying in the Sunne, being ſcrapte vp into many ſmall heapes, to ſaue them labour for carrying them away; they burne into aſhes. (And whereas ſome may thinke that they vſe the aſhes for to better the grounde; I ſay that then they woulde eyther diſperſe the aſhes abroade; which wee obſerued they doe not, except the heapes bee too great: or els would

take ſpeciall care to ſet their corne where the aſhes lie, which alſo wee finde they are careleſſe of.) And this is all the huſbanding of their ground that they vſe.

Then their ſetting or ſowing is after this maner. Firſt for their corne, beginning in one corner of the plot, with a pecker they make a hole, wherein they put foure graines with that care they touch not one another, (about an inch aſunder) and couer them with the moulde againe: and ſo through out the whole plot, making ſuch holes and vſing them after ſuch maner: but with this regard that they bee made in rankes, euery ranke differing from other halfe a fadome or a yarde, and the holes alſo in euery ranke, as much. By this meanes there is a yarde ſpare ground betwene euery hole: where according to diſcretion here and there, they ſet as many Beanes and Peaze: in diuers places alſo among the ſeedes of *Macócqwer Melden* and *Planta ſolis*.

The ground being thus ſet according to the rate by vs experimented, an Engliſh Acre conteining fourtie pearches in length, and foure in breadth, doeth there yeeld in croppe or ofcome of corne, beanes, and peaze, at the leaſt two hundred London buſhelles: beſides the *Macócqwer*, *Melden*, and *Planta ſolis*: When as in England fourtie buſhelles of our wheate yeelded out of ſuch an acre is thought to be much.

I thought alſo good to note this vnto you, ỳ you which ſhall inhabite and plant there, maie know how ſpecially that countrey corne is there to be preferred before ours: Beſides the manifold waies in applying it to victuall, the increaſe is ſo much that ſmall labour and paines is needful in reſpect that muſt be vſed for ours. For this I can aſſure you that according to the rate we haue made proofe of, one man may prepare and huſband ſo much grounde

(hauing once borne corne before) with leſſe then foure and twentie houres labour, as ſhall yeelde him victuall in a large proportion for a twelue moneth, if hee haue nothing elſe, but that which the ſame ground will yeelde, and of that kinde onelie which I haue before ſpoken of: the ſaide ground being alſo but of fiue and twentie yards ſquare. And if neede require, but that there is ground enough, there might be raiſed out of one and the ſelffame ground two harueſtes or ofcomes; for they ſowe or ſet and may at anie time when they thinke good from the middeſt of March vntill the ende of Iune: ſo that they alſo ſet when they haue eaten of their firſt croppe. In ſome places of the countrey notwithſtanding they haue two harueſts, as we haue heard, out of one and the ſame ground.

For Engliſh corne neuertheles whether to vſe or not to vſe it, you that inhabite maie do as you ſhall haue farther cauſe to thinke beſt. Of the grouth you need not to doubt: for barlie, oates and peaze, we haue ſeene proof of, not beeing purpoſely ſowen but fallen caſually in the worſt ſort of ground, and yet to be as faire as any we haue euer ſeene here in England. But of wheat becauſe it was muſty and had taken ſalt water wee could make no triall: and of rye we had none. Thus much haue I digreſſed and I hope not vnneceſſarily: nowe will I returne againe to my courſe and intreate of that which yet remaineth appertaining to this Chapter.

There is an herbe which is ſowed a part by it ſelfe & is called by the inhabitants *vppówoc*: In the Weſt Indies it hath diuers names, according to the ſeuerall places & countries where it groweth and is vſed: The Spaniardes generally call it *Tobacco*. The leaues thereof being dried and brought into powder: they vſe to take the fume or

ſmoke thereof by ſucking it through pipes made of claie into their ſtomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth ſuperfluous fleame & other groſſe humors, openeth all the pores & paſſages of the body: by which meanes the vſe thereof, not only preſerueth the body from obſtructions; but alſo if any be, ſo that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in ſhort time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preſerued in health, & know not many grecuous diſeaſes wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

This *Vppówoc* is of ſo precious eſtimation amongeſt thē, that they thinke their gods are maruelouſly delighted therwith: Wherupon ſometime they make hallowed fires & caſt ſome of the pouder therein for a ſacrifice: being in a ſtorme vppon the waters, to pacifie their gods, they caſt ſome vp into the aire and into the water: ſo a weare for fiſh being newly ſet vp, they caſt ſome therein and into the aire: alſo after an eſcape of danger, they caſt ſome into the aire likewiſe: but all done with ſtrange geſtures, ſtamping, ſomtime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & ſtaring vp into the heauēs, vttering therewithal and chattering ſtrange words & noiſes.

We our ſelues during the time we were there vſed to ſuck it after their maner, as alſo ſince our returne, & haue found manie rare and wonderful experiments of the vertues thereof; of which the relation woulde require a volume by it ſelfe: the vſe of it by ſo manie of late, men & women of great calling as elſe, and ſome learned Phiſitions alſo, is ſufficient witnes.

And theſe are all the commodities for ſuſtenance of life that I know and can remember they vſe to husband: all elſe that followe are founde growing naturally or wilde.

Of

Of Rootes.

Openank are a kind of roots of round forme, ſome of the bignes of walnuts, ſome far greater, which are found in moiſt & mariſh grounds growing many together one by another in ropes, or as thogh they were faſtnened with a ſtring. Being boiled or ſodden they are very good meate.

Okeepenank are alſo of roũd ſhape, found in dry groũds: ſome are of the bignes of a mans head. They are to be eaten as they are taken out of the ground, for by reaſon of their drineſſe they will neither roſte nor ſeeth. Their taſt is not ſo good as of the former rootes, notwithſtanding for want of bread & ſomtimes for varietie the inhabitãts vſe to eate them with fiſh or fleſh, and in my iudgement they doe as well as the houſhold bread made of rie heere in England.

Kaiſhúcpenauk a white kind of roots about the bignes of hen egs & nere of that forme: their taſt was not ſo good to our ſeeming as of the other, and therfore their place and manner of growing not ſo much cared for by vs: the inhabitants notwithſtanding vſed to boile & eate many.

Tſinaw a kind of roote much like vnto ẏ which in England is called the *China root* brought from the Eaſt Indies. And we know not ánie thing to the contrary but that it maie be of the ſame kind. Theſe roots grow manie together in great cluſters and doe bring foorth a brier ſtalke, but the leafe in ſhape far vnlike; which beeing ſupported by the trees it groweth neereſt vnto, wil reach or climbe to the top of the higheſt. From theſe roots while they be new or freſh beeing chopt into ſmall pieces & ſtampt, is ſtrained with water a iuice that maketh bread, & alſo being boiled, a very good ſpoonemeate in maner of a gelly, and is much better in taſt if it bee tempered with oyle.

This *Tsinaw* is not of that ſort which by ſome was cauſed to be brought into England for the *China roote*, for it was diſcouered ſince, and is in vſe as is afore ſaide: but that which was brought hither is not yet knowne neither by vs nor by the inhabitants to ſerue for any vſe or purpoſe; although the rootes in ſhape are very like.

Coſcuſhaw, ſome of our company tooke to bee that kinde of roote which the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies call *Caſſany*, whereupon alſo many called it by that name: it groweth in very muddie pooles and moiſt groundes. Being dreſſed according to the countrey maner, it maketh a good bread, and alſo a good ſponemeate, and is vſed very much by the inhabitants: The iuice of this root is poiſon, and therefore heede muſt be taken before any thing be made therewithall: Either the rootes muſt bee firſt ſliced and dried in the Sunne, or by the fire, and then being pounded into floure wil make good bread: or els while they are greene they are to bee pared, cut into pieces and ſtampt; loues of the ſame to be laid neere or ouer the fire vntill it be ſoure, and then being well pounded againe, bread, or ſpone meate very god in taſte, and holſome may be made thereof.

Habaſcon is a roote of hoat taſte almoſt of the forme and bigneſſe of a Parſeneepe, of it ſelfe it is no victuall, but onely a helpe beeing boiled together with other meates.

There are alſo *Leekes* differing little from ours in England that grow in many places of the coũtrey, of which, when we came in places where they were, wee gathered and eate many, but the naturall inhabitants neuer.

Of

Of Fruites.

Heſtnuts, there are in diuers places great ſtore: ſome they vſe to eate rawe, ſome they ſtampe and boile to make ſpoonemeate, and with ſome being ſoddē they make ſuch a manner of dowe bread as they vſe of their beanes before mentioned.

Walnuts: There are two kindes of Walnuts, and of thē infinit ſtore: In many places where very great woods for many miles together the third part of trees are walnut-trees. The one kind is of the ſame taſte and forme or litle differing from ours of England, but that they are harder and thicker ſhelled: the other is greater and hath a verie ragged and harde ſhell: but the kernell great, verie oylie and ſweete. Beſides their eating of them after our ordinarie maner, they breake them with ſtones and pound them in morters with water to make a milk which they vſe to put into ſome ſorts of their ſpoonmeate; alſo among their ſodde wheat, peaze, beanes and pompions which maketh them haue a farre more pleaſant taſte.

Medlars a kind of verie good fruit, ſo called by vs chiefly for theſe reſpectes: firſt in that they are not good vntill they be rotten: then in that they open at the head as our medlars, and are about the ſame bigneſſe: otherwiſe in taſte and colour they are farre different: for they are as red as cheries and very ſweet: but whereas the cherie is ſharpe ſweet, they are luſhious ſweet.

Metaqueſunnauk, a kinde of pleaſaunt fruite almoſt of the ſhape & bignes of Engliſh peares, but that they are of a perfect red colour as well within as without. They grow on a plant whoſe leaues are verie thicke and full of prickles as ſharpe as needles. Some that haue bin in the Indies, where they haue ſeen that kind of red die of great

price which is called *Coehinile* to grow, doe deſcribe his plant right like vnto this of *Metaqueſúnnauk* but whether it be the true *cochinile* or a baſtard or wilde kind, it cannot yet be certified; ſeeing that alſo as I heard, *Cochinile* is not of the fruite but founde on the leaues of the plant; which leaues for ſuch matter we haue not ſo ſpecially obſerued.

Grapes there are of two ſorts which I mentioned in the marchantable commodities.

Straberies there are as good & as great as thoſe which we haue in our Engliſh gardens.

Mulberies, *Applecrabs*, *Hurts* or *Hurtleberies*, ſuch as wee haue in England.

Sacquenúmmener a kinde of berries almoſt like vnto capres but ſomewhat greater which grow together in cluſters vpon a plant or herb that is found in ſhalow waters: being boiled eight or nine hours according to their kind are very good meate and holeſome, otherwiſe if they be eaten they will make a man for the time franticke or extremely ſicke.

There is a kind of *reed* which beareth a ſeed almoſt like vnto our rie or wheat, & being boiled is good meate.

In our trauailes in ſome places wee founde *wilde peaze* like vnto ours in England but that they were leſſe, which are alſo good meate.

Of a kinde of fruite or berrie in forme of Acornes.

THere is a kind of berrie or acorne, of which there are fiue ſorts that grow on ſeueral kinds of trees; the one is called *Sagatémener*, the ſecond *Oſámener*, the third *Pummuckóner*. Theſe kind of acorns they vſe to drie vpon hurdles made of reeds with fire vnderneath almoſt after the maner as we dry malt in Englãd. When they are

to

to be vſed they firſt water them vntil they be ſoft & then being ſod they make a good victual, either to eate ſo ſimply, or els being alſo pounded, to make loaues or lumpes of bread. Theſe be alſo the three kinds of which, I ſaid before, the inhabitants vſed to make ſweet oyle.

An other ſort is called *Sapúmmener* which being boiled or parched doth eate and taſte like vnto cheſtnuts. They ſometime alſo make bread of this ſort.

The fifth ſort is called *Mangúmmenauk*, and is the acorne of their kind of oake, the which beeing dr[i]ed after the maner of the firſt ſortes, and afterward watered they boile them, & their ſeruants or ſometime the chiefe thẽſelues, either for variety or for want of bread, doe eate them with their fiſh or fleſh.

Of Beaſtes.

Deare, in ſome places there are great ſtore: neere vnto the ſea coaſt they are of the ordinarie bignes as ours in England, & ſome leſſe: but further vp into the countrey where there is better feed they are greater: they differ from ours onely in this, their tailes are longer and the ſnags of their hornes looke backward.

Conies, Thoſe that we haue ſeen & al that we can heare of are of a grey colour like vnto hares: in ſome places there are ſuch plentie that all the people of ſome townes make them mantles of the furre or flue of the skinnes of thoſe they vſually take.

Saquennúckot & *Maquówoc*; two kindes of ſmall beaſtes greater then conies which are very good meat. We neuer tooke any of them our ſelues, but ſometime eate of ſuch as the inhabitants had taken & brought vnto vs.

Squirels which are of a grey colour, we haue takẽ & eatẽ;

Beares which are all of black colour. The beares of this countrey are good meat; the inhabitants in time of winter do vse to take & eate manie, so also somtime did we. They are taken commonlie in this sort. In some Ilands or places where they are, being hunted for, as soone as they haue spiall of a man they presently run awaie, & then being chased they clime and get vp the next tree they can, from whence with arrowes they are shot downe starke dead, or with those wounds that they may after easily be killed; we sometime shotte them downe with our caleeuers.

I haue the names of eight & twenty seuerall sortes of beasts which I haue heard of to be here and there dispersed in the coũtrie, especially in the maine: of which there are only twelue kinds that we haue yet discouered, & of those that be good meat we know only them before mẽtioned. The inhabitants somtime kil the *Lyon* & eat him: & we somtime as they came to our hands of their *Wolues* or *Wolnish Dogges*, which I haue not set downe for good meat, least that some woulde vnderstand my iudgement therin to be more simple than needeth, although I could alleage the difference in taste of those kindes from ours, which by some of our company haue beene experimented in both.

Of Foule.

Turkie cockes and *Turkie hennes*: *Stockdoues*: *Partridges*: *Cranes*: *Hernes*: & in winter great store of *Swannes* & *Geese*. Of al sortes of foule I haue the names in the countrie language of fourescore and sixe of which number besides those that be named, we haue taken, eaten, & haue the pictures as they were there drawne with the names of the inhabitaunts of seuerall strange sortes of

water

water foule eight, and seuẽteene kinds more of land foul, although wee haue seen and eaten of many more, which for want of leasure there for the purpose coulde not bee pictured: and after wee are better furnished and stored vpon further discouery, with their strange beastes, fishe, trees, plants, and hearbes, they shall bee also published.

There are also *Parats*, *Faulcons*, & *Marlin haukes*, which although with vs they bee not vsed for meate, yet for other causes I thought good to mention.

Of Fishe.

FOr foure monethes of the yeere, February, March, Aprill and May, there are plentie of *Sturgeons*: And also in the same monethes of *Herrings*, some of the ordinary bignesse as ours in England, but the most part farre greater, of eighteene, twentie inches, and some two foote in length and better; both these kindes of fishe in those monethes are most plentifull, and in best season, which wee founde to bee most delicate and pleasaunt meate.

There are also *Trontes*: *Porpoises*: *Rayes*: *Oldwines*: *Mullets*: *Plaice*: and very many other sortes of excellent good fish, which we haue taken & eaten, whose names I know not but in the countrey language; wee haue of twelue sorts more the pictures as they were drawn in the countrey with their names.

The inhabitants vse to take thẽ two maner of wayes, the one is by a kind of wear made of reedes which in that countrey are very strong. The other way which is more strange, is with poles made sharpe at one ende, by shooting them into the fish after the maner as Irishmen cast dartes; either as they are rowing in their boates or els as

they are wading in the ſhallowes for the purpoſe.

There are alſo in many places plentie of theſe kindes which follow.

Sea crabbes, ſuch as we haue in England.

Oyſters, ſome very great, and ſome ſmall; ſome rounde and ſome of a long ſhape: They are founde both in ſalt water and brackiſh, and thoſe that we had out of ſalt water are far better than the other as in our owne countrey.

Alſo *Muſcles: Scalopes: Periwinkles:* and *Creniſes.*

Seékanauk, a kinde of cruſtie ſhell fiſhe which is good meate, about a foote in breadth, hauing a cruſtie tayle, many legges like a crab; and her eyes in her backe. They are founde in ſhallowes of ſalt waters; and ſometime on the ſhoare.

There are many *Torteyſes* both of lande and ſea kinde, their backes & bellies are ſhelled very thicke; their head, feete, and taile, which are in appearance, ſeeme ougly as though they were members of a ſerpent or venemous: but notwithſtanding they are very good meate, as alſo their egges. Some haue bene founde of a yard in bredth and better.

And thus haue I made relation of all ſortes of victuall that we fed vpon for the time we were in *Virginia*, as alſo the inhabitants themſelues, as farre foorth as I knowe and can remember or that are ſpecially worthy to bee remembred.

The

¶ The third and laſt part of ſuch other *thinges as is behoofull for thoſe which ſhall* plant and inhabit to know of; with a deſcription of the nature and manners of the *people of the countrey.* Of commodities for building and *other neceſſary vſes.*

THoſe other things which I am more to make rehearſall of, are ſuch as concerne building, and other mechanicall neceſſarie vſes; as diuers ſortes of trees for houſe & ſhip timber, and other vſes els: Alſo lime, ſtone, and brick, leaſt that being not mentioned ſome might haue bene doubted of, or by ſome that are malicious reported the contrary.

Okes, there are as faire, ſtraight, tall, and as good timber as any can be, and alſo great ſtore, and in ſome places very great.

Walnut trees, as I haue ſaide before very many, ſome haue bene ſeen excellent faire timber of foure & fiue fadome, & aboue foureſcore foot ſtreight without bough.

Firre trees fit for maſts of ſhips, ſome very tall & great.

Rakiock, a kind of trees ſo called that are ſweet wood of which the inhabitans that were neere vnto vs doe commõly make their boats or Canoes of the fotm of trowes; only with the helpe of fire, hatchets of ſtones, and ſhels; we haue known ſome ſo great being made in that ſort of one tree that they haue carried well xx. men at once, beſides much baggage: the timber being great, tal, ſtreight, ſoft, light, & yet tough enough I thinke (beſides other vſes) to be fit alſo for maſts of ſhips.

Cedar, a ſweet wood good for ſeelings, Cheſts, Boxes,

Bed-

Bedſteedes, Lutes, Virginals, and many things els, as I haue alſo ſaid before. Some of our company which haue wandered in ſome places where I haue not bene, haue made certaine affirmation of *Cyprus* which for ſuch and other excellent vſes, is alſo a wood of price and no ſmall eſtimation.

Maple, and alſo *Wich-hazle*, wherof the inhabitants vſe to make their bowes.

Holly a neceſſary thing for the making of birdlime.

Willowes good for the making of weares and weeles to take fiſh after the Engliſh manner, although the inhabitants vſe only reedes, which becauſe they are ſo ſtrong as alſo flexible, do ſerue for that turne very well and ſufficiently.

Beech and *Aſhe*, good for caſke, hoopes: and if neede require, plow worke, as alſo for many things els.

Elme.

Saſſafras trees.

Aſcopo a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell, the barke is hoat in taſt and ſpicie, it is very like to that tree which Monardus deſcribeth to bee *Caſsia Lignea* of the Weſt Indies.

There ate many other ſtrange trees whoſe names I knowe not but in the *Virginian* language, of which I am not nowe able, neither is it ſo conuenient for the preſent to trouble you with particular relation: ſeeing that for timber and other neceſſary vſes I haue named ſufficient: And of many of the reſt but that they may be applied to good vſe, I know no cauſe to doubt.

Now for Stone, Bricke and Lime, thus it is. Neere vnto the Sea coaſt where wee dwelt, there are no kinde of ſtones to bee found (except a fewe ſmall pebbles about foure miles off) but ſuch as haue bene brought from farther

farther out of the maine. In ſome of our voiages wee haue ſeene diuers hard raggie ſtones, great pebbles, and a kinde of grey ſtone like vnto marble, of which the inhabitants make their hatchets to cleeue wood. Vpon inquirie wee heard that a little further vp into the Countrey were of all ſortes verie many, although of Quarries they are ignorant, neither haue they vſe of any ſtore whereupon they ſhould haue occaſion to ſeeke any. For if euerie houſholde baue one or two to cracke Nuttes, grinde ſhelles, whet copper, and ſometimes other ſtones for hatchets, they haue enough: neither vſe they any digging, but onely for graues about three foote deepe: and therefore no maruaile that they know neither Quarries, nor lime ſtones, which both may bee in places neerer than they wot of.

In the meane time vntill there bee diſcouerie of ſufficient ſtore in ſome place or other conuenient, the want of you which are and ſhalbe the planters therein may be as well ſupplied by Bricke: for the making whereof in diuers places of the countrey there is clay both excellent good, and plentie; and alſo by lime made of Oiſter ſhels, and of others burnt, after the maner as they vſe in the Iles of Tenet and Shepy, and alſo in diuers other places of England: Which kinde of lime is well knowne to bee as good as any other. And of Oiſter ſhels there is plentie enough: for beſides diuers other particular places where are abundance, there is one ſhallowe ſounde along the coaſt, where for the ſpace of many miles together in length, and two or three miles in breadth, the grounde is nothing els beeing but halfe a foote or a foote vnder water for the moſt part.

This much can I ſay further more of ſtones, that about 120. miles from our fort neere the water in the ſide

of a hill was founde by a Gentleman of our company, a great veine of hard ragge ſtones, which I thought good to remember vnto you.

Of the nature and manners of *the people.*

ET reſteth I ſpeake a word or two of the naturall inhabitants, their natures and maners, leauing large diſcourſe thereof vntill time more conuenient hereafter: nowe onely ſo farre foorth, as that you may know, how that they in reſpect of troubling our inhabiting and planting, are not to be feared; but that they ſhall haue cauſe both to feare and loue vs, that ſhall inhabite with them.

They are a people clothed with looſe mantles made of Deere skins, & aprons of the ſame rounde about their middles; all els naked; of ſuch a difference of ſtatures only as wee in England; hauing no edge tooles or weapons of yron or ſteele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: thoſe weapons ẏ they haue, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; flat edged truncheons alſo of wood about a yard long, neither haue they any thing to defēd thēſelues but targets made of barks; and ſome armours made of ſtickes wickered together with thread.

Their townes are but ſmall, & neere the ſea coaſt but few, ſome containing but 10. or 12. houſes: ſome 20. the greateſt that we haue ſeene haue bene but of 30. houſes: if they be walled it is only done with barks of trees made faſt to ſtakes, or els with poles onely fixed vpright and cloſe one by another.

Their

Their houſes are made of ſmall poles made faſt at the tops in rounde forme after the maner as is vſed in many arbories in our gardens of England, in moſt townes couered with barkes, and in ſome with artificiall mattes made of long ruſhes; from the tops of the houſes downe to the ground. The length of them is commonly double to the breadth, in ſome places they are but 12. and 16. yardes long, and in other ſome wee haue ſeene of foure and twentie.

In ſome places of the countrey one onely towne belongeth to the gouernment of a *Wiróans* or chiefe Lorde; in other ſome two or three, in ſome ſixe, eight, & more; the greateſt *Wiróans* that yet we had dealing with had but eighteene townes in his gouernment, and able to make not aboue ſeuen or eight hundred fighting men at the moſt: The language of euery gouernment is different from any other, and the farther they are diſtant the greater is the difference.

Their maner of warres amongſt themſelues is either by ſudden ſurpriſing one an other moſt cõmonly about the dawning of the day, or moone light; or els by ambuſhes, or ſome ſuttle deuiſes: Set battels are very rare, except it fall out where there are many trees, where eyther part may haue ſome hope of defence, after the deliuerie of euery arrow, in leaping behind ſome or other.

If there fall out any warres between vs & them, what their fight is likely to bee, we hauing aduantages againſt them ſo many maner of waies, as by our diſcipline, our ſtrange weapons and deuiſes els; eſpecially by ordinance great and ſmall, it may be eaſily imagined; by the experience we haue had in ſome places, the turning vp of their heeles againſt vs in running away was their beſt defence.

In respect of vs they are a people poore, and for want of skill and iudgement in the knowledge and vse of our things, doe esteeme our trifles before thinges of greater value: Notwithstanding in their proper manner considering the want of such meanes as we haue, they seeme very ingenious; For although they haue no such tooles, nor any such craftes, sciences and artes as wee; yet in those thinges they doe, they shewe excellencie of wit. And by howe much they vpon due consideration shall finde our manner of knowledges and craftes to exceede theirs in perfection, and speed for doing or execution, by so much the more is it probable that they shoulde desire our friendships & loue, and haue the greater respect for pleasing and obeying vs. Whereby may bee hoped if meanes of good gouernment bee vsed, that they may in short time be brought to ciuilitie, and the imbracing of true religion.

Some religion they haue alreadie, which although it be farre from the truth, yet beyng as it is, there is hope it may bee the easier and sooner reformed.

They beleeue that there are many Gods which they call *Montóac*, but of different sortes and degrees; one onely chiefe and great God, which hath bene from all eternitie. Who as they affirme when hee purposed to make the worlde, made first other goddes of a principall order to bee as meanes and instruments to bee vsed in the creation and gouernment to follow; and after the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, as pettie goddes and the instruments of the other order more principall. Frst they say were made waters, out of which by the gods was made all diuersitie of creatures that are visible or inuisible.

For

For mankind they say a woman was made first, which by the woorking of one of the goddes, conceiued and brought foorth children: And in such sort they say they had their beginning.

But how manie yeeres or ages haue passed since, they say they can make no relatiõ, hauing no letters nor other such meanes as we to keepe recordes of the particularities of times past, but onelie tradition from father to sonne.

They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape, & therfore they represent them by images in the formes of men, which they call *Kewasówok* one alone is called *Kewás*; Them they place in houses appropriate or temples which they call *Machicómuck*; Where they woorship, praie, sing, and make manie times offerings vnto them. In some *Machicómuck* we haue seene but on *Kewas*, in some two, and in other some three; The common sort thinke them to be also gods.

They beleeue also the immortalitie of the soule, that after this life as soone as the soule is departed from the bodie according to the workes it hath done, it is eyther carried to heauen the habitacle of gods, there to enioy perpetuall blisse and happinesse, or els to a great pitte or hole, which they thinke to bee in the furthest partes of their part of the worlde towarde the sunne set, there to burne continually: the place they call *Popogusso*.

For the confirmation of this opinion, they tolde mee two stories of two men that had been lately dead and reuiued againe, the one happened but few yeres before our comming into the countrey of a wicked man which hauing beene dead and buried, the next day the earth of the graue beeing seene to moue, was taken vp againe; Who made declaration where his soule had beene, that

is to saie very neere entring into *Popogusso*, had not one of the gods saued him & gaue him leaue to returne againe, and teach his friends what they should doe to auoid that terrible place of torment.

The other happened in the same yeere wee were there, but in a towne that was threescore miles from vs, and it was tolde mee for straunge newes that one beeing dead, buried and taken vp againe as the first, shewed that although his bodie had lien dead in the graue, yet his soule was aliue, and had trauailed farre in a long broade waie, on both sides whereof grewe most delicate and pleasaunt trees, bearing more rare and excellent fruites then euer hee had seene before or was able to expresse, and at length came to most braue and faire houses, neere which hee met his father, that had beene dead before, who gaue him great charge to goe backe againe and shew his friendes what good they were to doe to enioy the pleasures of that place, which when he had done he should after come againe.

What subtilty soeuer be in the *Wiroances* and Priestes, this opinion worketh so much in manie of the common and simple sort of people that it maketh them haue great respect to their Gouernours, and also great care what they do, to auoid torment after death, and to enioy blisse; although notwithstanding there is punishment ordained for malefactours, as stealers, whoremoongers, and other sortes of wicked doers; some punished with death, some with forfeitures, some with beating, according to the greatnes of the factes.

And this is the summe of their religiō, which I learned by hauing special familiarity with some of their priestes. Wherein they were not so sure grounded, nor gaue such credite to their traditions and stories but through

conuer-

conuerſing with vs they were brought into great doubts of their owne, and no ſmall admiration of ours, with earneſt deſire in many, to learne more than we had meanes for want of perfect vtterance in their language to expreſſe.

Moſt thinges they ſawe with vs, as Mathematicall inſtruments, ſea compaſſes, the vertue of the loadſtone in drawing yron, a perſpectiue glaſſe whereby was ſhewed manie ſtrange ſightes, burning glaſſes, wildefire woorkes, gunnes, bookes, writing and reading, ſpring clocks that ſeeme to goe of themſelues, and manie other thinges that wee had, were ſo ſtraunge vnto them, and ſo farre exceeded their capacities to comprehend the reaſon and meanes how they ſhould be made and done, that they thought they were rather the works of gods then of men, or at the leaſtwiſe they had bin giuen and taught vs of the gods. Which made manie of them to haue ſuch opinion of vs, as that if they knew not the trueth of god and religion already, it was rather to be had from vs, whom God ſo ſpecially loued then from a people that were ſo ſimple, as they found themſelues to be in compariſon of vs. Whereupon greater credite was giuen vnto that we ſpake of concerning ſuch matters.

Manie times and in euery towne where I came, according as I was able, I made declaration of the contentes of the Bible; that therein was ſet foorth the true and onelie GOD, and his mightie woorkes, that therein was contayned the true doctrine of ſaluation through Chriſt, with manie particularities of Miracles and chiefe poyntes of religion, as I was able then to vtter, and thought fitte for the time. And although I told them the booke materially & of it ſelf was not of anie ſuch vertue, as I thought they did conceiue,

but onely the doctrine therein contained; yet would many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kisse it, to hold it to their brests and heades, and stroke ouer all their bodie with it; to shewe their hungrie desire of that knowledge which was spoken of.

The *Wiroans* with whom we dwelt called *Wingina*, and many of his people would be glad many times to be with vs at our praiers, and many times call vpon vs both in his owne towne, as also in others whither he sometimes accompanied vs, to pray and sing Psalmes; hoping thereby to bee partaker of the same effectes which wee by that meanes also expected.

Twise this *Wiroans* was so grieuously sicke that he was like to die, and as hee laie languishing, doubting of anie helpe by his owne priestes, and thinking he was in such daunger for offending vs and thereby our god, sent for some of vs to praie and bee a meanes to our God that it would please him either that he might liue or after death dwell with him in blisse; so likewise were the requestes of manie others in the like case.

On a time also when their corne began to wither by reason of a drouth which happened extraordinarily, fearing that it had come to passe by reason that in something they had displeased vs, many woulde come to vs & desire vs to praie to our God of England, that he would preserue their corne, promising that when it was ripe we also should be partakers of the fruite.

There could at no time happen any strange sickenesse, losses, hurtes, or any other crosse vnto them, but that they would impute to vs the cause or meanes therof for offending or not pleasing vs,

One other rare and strange accident, leauing others, will I mention before I ende, which mooued the whole

countrey

countrey that either knew or hearde of vs, to haue vs in wonderfull admiration.

There was no towne where we had any ſubtile deuiſe practiſed againſt vs, we leauing it vnpuniſhed or not reuenged (becauſe wee ſought by all meanes poſſible to win them by gentleneſſe) but that within a few dayes after our departure from euerie ſuch towne, the people began to die very faſt, and many in ſhort ſpace; in ſome townes about twentie, in ſome fourtie, in ſome ſixtie, & in one ſixe ſcore, which in trueth was very manie in reſpect of their numbers. This happened in no place that wee coulde learne but where wee had bene, where they vſed ſome practiſe againſt vs, and after ſuch time; The diſeaſe alſo ſo ſtrange, that they neither knew what it was, nor how to cure it; the like by report of the oldeſt men in the countrey neuer happened before, time out of minde. A thing ſpecially obſerued by vs as alſo by the naturall inhabitants themſelues.

Inſomuch that when ſome of the inhabitantes which were our friends & eſpecially the *Wiroans Wingina* had obſerued ſuch effects in foure or fiue towns to follow their wicked practiſes, they were perſwaded that it was the worke of our God through our meanes, and that wee by him might kil and ſlaie whom wee would without weapons and not come neere them.

And thereupon when it had happened that they had vnderſtanding that any of their enemies had abuſed vs in our iourneyes, hearing that wee had wrought no reuenge with our weapons, & fearing vpon ſome cauſe the matter ſhould ſo reſt: did come and intreate vs that we woulde bee a meanes to our God that they as others that had dealt ill with vs might in like ſort die; alleaging howe much it would be for our credite and profite,

as alſo theirs; and hoping furthermore that we would do ſo much at their requeſts in reſpect of the friendſhip we profeſſe them.

Whoſe entreaties although wee ſhewed that they were vngodlie, affirming that our God would not ſubiect him ſelfe to anie ſuch praiers and requeſtes of men: that in deede all thinges haue beene and were to be done according to his good pleaſure as he had ordained: and that we to ſhew our ſelues his true ſeruants ought rather to make petition for the contrarie, that they with them might liue together with vs, bee made partakers of his truth & ſerue him in righteouſnes; but notwitſtanding in ſuch ſort, that wee referre that as all other thinges, to bee done according to his diuine will & pleaſure, and as by his wiſedome he had ordained to be beſt.

Yet becauſe the effect fell out ſo ſodainly and ſhortly after according to their deſires, they thought neuertheleſſe it came to paſſe by our meanes, and that we in vſing ſuch ſpeeches vnto them did but diſſemble the matter, and therefore came vnto vs to giue vs thankes in their manner that although wee ſatisfied them not in promiſe, yet in deedes and effect we had fulfilled their deſires.

This maruelous accident in all the countrie wrought ſo ſtrange opinions of vs, that ſome people could not tel whether to think vs gods or men, and the rather becauſe that all the ſpace of their ſickneſſe, there was no man of ours knowne to die, or that was ſpecially ſicke: they noted alſo that we had no women amongſt vs, neither that we did care for any of theirs.

Some therefore were of opinion that wee were not borne of women, and therefore not mortall, but that wee were men of an old generation many yeeres paſt then riſen

ſen againe to immortalitie.

Some woulde likewiſe ſeeme to propheſie that there were more of our generation yet to come, to kill theirs and take their places, as ſome thought the purpoſe was by that which was already done.

Thoſe that were immediatly to come after vs they imagined to be in the aire, yet inuiſible & without bodies, & that they by our intreaty & for the loue of vs did make the people to die in that ſort as they did by ſhooting inuiſible bullets into them.

To confirme this opinion their phiſitions to excuſe their ignorance in curing the diſeaſe, would not be aſhamed to ſay, but earneſtly make the ſimple people beleue, that the ſtrings of blood that they ſucked out of the ſicke bodies, were the ſtrings wherewithall the inuiſible bullets were tied and caſt.

Some alſo thought that we ſhot them our ſelues out of our pieces from the place where we dwelt, and killed the people in any ſuch towne that had offended vs as we liſted, how farre diſtant from vs ſoeuer it were.

And other ſome ſaide that it was the ſpeciall woorke of God for our ſakes, as wee our ſelues haue cauſe in ſome ſorte to thinke no leſſe, whatſoeuer ſome doe or maie imagine to the contrarie, ſpecially ſome Aſtrologers knowing of the Eclipſe of the Sunne which wee ſaw the ſame yeere before in our voyage thytherward, which vnto them appeared very terrible. And alſo of a Comet which beganne to appeare but a few daies before the beginning of the ſaid ſickneſſe. But to ~~e~~conclude them from being the ſpeciall cauſes of ſo ſpeciall an accident, there are farther reaſons then I thinke fit at this preſent to bee alleadged.

Theſe their opinions I haue ſet downe the more at

large that it may appeare vnto you that there is good hope they may be brought through diſcreet dealing and gouernement to the imbracing of the trueth, and conſequently to honour, obey, feare and loue vs.

And although ſome of our companie towardes the ende of the yeare, ſhewed themſelues too fierce, in ſláying ſome of the people, in ſome towns, vpon cauſes that on our part, might eaſily enough haue been borne withall: yet notwithſtanding becauſe it was on their part iuſtly deſerued, the alteration of their opinions generally & for the moſt part concerning vs is the leſſe to bee doubted. And whatſoeuer els they may be, by carefulneſſe of our ſelues neede nothing at all to be feared.

The beſt neuertheleſſe in this as in all actions beſides is to be endeuoured and hoped, & of the worſt that may happen notice to bee taken with conſideration, and as much as may be eſchewed.

The Concluſion.

NOw I haue as I hope made relation not of ſo fewe and ſmal things but that the countrey of men that are indifferent & wel diſpoſed maie be ſufficiently liked: If there were no more knowen then I haue mentioned, which doubtleſſe and in great reaſon is nothing to that which remaineth to bee diſcouered, neither the ſoile, nor commodities. As we haue reaſon ſo to gather by the differēce we found in our trauails; for although all which I haue before ſpokē of, haue bin diſcouered & experimented not far frō the ſea coaſt where was our abode & moſt of our trauailing: yet ſomtimes as we made our iourneies farther into the maine and countrey; we found the ſoyle to bee fatter; the trees greater and to growe thinn er

thinner; the grounde more firme and deeper mould; more and larger champions; finer graſſe and as good as euer we ſaw any in England; in ſome places rockie and farre more high and hillie ground; more plentie of their fruites; more abundance of beaſtes; the more inhabited with people, and of greater pollicie & larger dominions, with greater townes and houſes.

Why may wee not then looke for in good hope from the inner parts of more and greater plentie, as well of other things, as of thoſe which wee haue alreadie diſcouered? Vnto the Spaniardes happened the like in diſcouering the maine of the Weſt Indies. The maine alſo of this countrey of *Virginia*, extending ſome wayes ſo many hundreds of leagues, as otherwiſe then by the relation of the inhabitants wee haue moſt certaine knowledge of, where yet no Chriſtian Prince hath any poſſeſſion or dealing, cannot but yeeld many kinds of excellent commodities, which we in our diſcouerie haue not yet ſeene.

What hope there is els to be gathered of the nature of the climate, being anſwerable to the Iland of *Iapan*, the land of *China*, *Perſia*, *Iury*, the Ilandes of *Cyprus* and *Candy*, the South parts of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *Spaine*, and of many other notable and famous countreis, becauſe I meane not to be tedious, I leaue to your owne conſideration.

Whereby alſo the excellent temperature of the ayre there at all ſeaſons, much warmer then in England, and neuer ſo violently hot, as ſometimes is vnder & between the Tropikes, or nere them; cannot bee vnknowne vnto you without farther relation.

For the holſomneſſe thereof I neede to ſay but thus much: that for all the want of prouiſion, as firſt of Engliſh victuall; excepting for twentie daies, wee liued only by drinking water and by the victuall of the countrey, of

which some sorts were very straunge vnto vs, and might haue bene thought to haue altered our temperatures in such sort as to haue brought vs into some greeuous and dangerous diseases: secõdly the want of English meanes, for the taking of beastes, fishe, and foule, which by the help e only of the inhabitants and their meanes, coulde not bee so suddenly and easily prouided for vs, nor in so great numbers & quantities, nor of that choise as otherwise might haue bene to our better satisfaction and contentment. Some want also wee had of clothes. Furthermore, in all our trauailes which were most speciall and often in the time of winter, our lodging was in the open aire vpon the grounde. And yet I say for all this, there were but foure of our whole company (being one hunddred and eight) that died all the yeere and that but at the latter ende thereof and vpon none of the aforesaide causes. For all foure especially three were feeble, weake, and sickly persons before euer they came thither, and those that knewe them much marueyled that they liued so long beeing in that case, or had aduentured to trauaile.

Seeing therefore the ayre there is so temperate and holsome, the soyle so fertile and yeelding such commodities as I haue before mentioned, the voyage also thither to and fro beeing sufficiently experimented, to bee performed thrise a yeere with ease and at any season thereof: And the dealing of *Sir Water Raleigh* so liberall in large giuing and graunting lande there, as is alreadie knowen, with many helpes and furtherances els: (The least that hee hath graunted hath beene fiue hundred acres to a man onely for the aduenture of his person): I hope there remaine no cause wherby the action should be misliked.

If

If that thoſe which ſhall thither trauaile to inhabite and plant bee but reaſonably prouided for the firſt yere as thoſe are which were tranſported the laſt, and beeing there doe vſe but that diligence and care as is requiſite, and as they may with eaſe: There is no doubt but for the time following they may haue victuals that is excellent good and plentie enough; ſome more Engliſhe ſortes of cattaile alſo hereafter, as ſome haue bene before, and are there yet remaining, may and ſhall bee God willing thither tranſported: So likewiſe our kinde of fruites, rootes, and hearbes may bee there planted and ſowed, as ſome haue bene alreadie, and proue wel: And in ſhort time alſo they may raiſe of thoſe ſortes of commodities which I haue ſpoken of as ſhall both enrich themſelues, as alſo others that ſhall deale with them.

And this is all the fruites of our labours, that I haue thought neceſſary to aduertiſe you of at this preſent: what els concerneth the nature and manners of the inhabitants of *Virginia*: The number with the particularities of the voyages thither made; and of the actions of ſuch that haue bene by *Sir Water Raleigh* therein and there imployed, many worthy to bee remembred; as of the firſt diſcouerers of the Countrey: of our Generall for the time *Sir Richard Greinuile*; and after his departure, of our Gouernour there Maſter *Raſe Lane*; with diuers other directed and imployed vnder theyr gouernement: Of the Captaynes and Maſters of the voyages made ſince for tranſportation; of the Gouernour and aſſiſtants of thoſe alredie tranſported, as of many perſons, accidents, and thinges els, I haue ready in a diſcourſe by it ſelf in maner of a Chronicle according to

the

to the courſe of times, and when time ſhall bee thought conuenient ſhall be alſo publiſhed.

Thus referring my relation to your fauourable conſtructions, expecting good ſucceſſe of the action, from him which is to be acknowledged the authour and gouernour not only of this but of all things els, I take my leaue of you, this moneth of

February. 1588.

FINIS.

Faults eſcaped

B 4. *pag.* 1. *lin.* 10. *for, Tangomóckoming: reade, Tangomóckonomindge. B.* 4. *pag.* 2. *lin.* 10. *for, alſo be: reade, alſo may be. C.* 4. *pag.* 2. *lin.* 21. *for, god in taſte: reade, good in taſte.*

The reſt if any be the diſcreete Reader may eaſily amend.